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TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 12 of this Gazette.)

LOOK at the Venetians, an handful of people, living so freely that the meanest among them would not be a King; and all so born and educated, that they know no other ambition than that of taking the most pains, and having the greatest care to maintain their liberty: thus taught and formed, in and from the cradle, they would not accept all the other felicities of the whole earth, in exchange for the smallest point of their freedom. Let him who has seen these personages go from thence to the territories of him whom we call the Grand Seignor, and see there people who could not be born but to serve him, and who to maintain him abandon their own lives. Would a man who has seen both these sorts of people think that they both had the same natural qualities; or rather would he not think that coming out of a city of men he had entered into a park of beasts? Lycurgus, the Legislator of Sparta, having brought up two puppies from the same litter, brothers suckled with the same milk, fattened one in the kitchen, and used the other to run about the forests at the sound of the trumpet and the hunting horn—wishing to show the people of Lacedemon that men are such as their education makes them, placed his two dogs in the market-place, and between them a soup and an hare—one of them ran to the dish, and the other after his game: nevertheless, said Lycurgus, they are brothers. And he, with his laws and his policy, educated so well the Lacemonians, that every one of them would have rather suffered a thousand deaths than recognize any other master than the law and the King.

I take a pleasure in reflecting on a saying of the favorites of Xerxes, the great King of Persia, touching the Spartans. When Xerxes made his preparations of a great army to conquer Greece, he sent his Ambassadors through the Greek cities to demand earth and water—this was the customary summons of the Persians to cities to surrender—but he sent not to Sparta nor to Athens; because that of those which Darius his father had sent to these cities to make a similar demand, the Spartans and Athenians had thrown some into the ditches, and others they had compelled to leap into wells, saying to them, that they might there take boldly both of earth and water to carry to their Prince. These people could not bear that by the smallest word their liberty should be attempted. For this conduct, however, the Spartans knew that they had incurred the resentment of the gods themselves, especially of Talthibius, the god of Ambassadors. They resolved to send to Xerxes to appease them, two of their citizens, to present themselves to him, that he might do with them as he pleased, and revenge himself on them for the two Ambassadors which the Spartans had killed for his father. Two Spartans, one named Sperthes and the other Bulis, offered themselves voluntarily to go and make this reparation. They went, and on their way arrived at the palace of a Persian, who was named Hydarnes, who was Lieutenant of the King in all the cities of Asia which are on the coast of the sea. He received them very honorably, and after several observations, following one another, he asked them why they refused the friendship of the King? "Believe me, Spartans, (says he) the King knows how to honor those who are worthy: consider, if you belonged to him, and he were to know you, there is neither of you who would not be the commander of some city of Greece."—"In this, Hydarnes, (said the Lacedemonians) you are not capable of advising us; because, although you know the nature of the good which you promise us, having had experience of it, yet you know nothing of that which we enjoy. You have experienced the favour of your King, but you know nothing of liberty, what is its relish and how sweet it is: but if you had tasted it, you would advise us to defend it, not only with the lance and the sword, but with teeth and nails." The Spartan alone said what ought to have been said—But certainly both the Persian and Spartan spoke according as they had been educated; for it was impossible that the Persian should regret liberty, having never had it—or that the Lacedemonian should endure subjection, having tasted freedom.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE, TO *BIRTHA*.

WITH every changement of the varying mind
New feelings animate the mortal frame;
And new sensations of the body, claim
A soul to equal sympathy inclined.

See Malice on the face imprint
A dimpled smile, the down-drawn lip that strains,
Half bend the brow, and place the eye asquint,
And shrink, with expectation, all the veins.
See pale Consumption o'er the sage's soul
Spread idiot weakness, infantine distress,
Raise with false hope, with faithless joy controul,
With fancied, groundless agony depress.

While with invigorating health we tread,
And Youth, with dewy fingers, binds
Her crown of roses round the head,
Borne on the winged winds,
Imagination strays.
Wherever *Nature's* hand *her* charms displays—
Be it to see "the rich-hair'd Youth of Morn"
Impearl the fragrance-breathing thorn;
To see the mist wind slowly o'er the hill;
Or hear, from unseen bank, loud burst the gurgling rill;
Or Zephyr rustle sweet the woods among
Whose thickets swell with melody and song;
To hear the voice of Industry resound;
The ploughman whistling o'er the loamy ridge;
The shepherd's tinkling bell that talks around;
And hoofs loud rattling o'er the village bridge;
Or torrents foaming down the mountain's breast;—
There doth imagination love to rest.

But when the sallow hand of Sickness spreads
Wan desolation o'er the human face,
No more imagination loves to trace
The sportive beauties of the laughing meads.
But the drear cavern, and the darksome dell,
The wild faint-gleaming with the meteor's light,
The distant watch-tower's hollow-sounding bell,
And tempests brooding o'er the inclement night;
Blue, sulphur-breathing, flames, from church-yard paths that rise,
Dim, shadowy forms, that dance before the sight,
The quick-departing flash, that wraps the skies,
And horror's scream, the melancholy soul delight.

When deep disease hangs heavy on the mind,
Such sympathetic grief the body feels,
That he but half restores, who only heals
The woe with which the anguish'd spirit pined:
For health must give new vigor to the frame
Ere soft Contentment can the bosom claim.

So, if the hand of agony distress
The suffering body with distracting pain,
No earthly medicine can so well sustain,
No costly cordial can so truly bless,
As the calm soul, to providence resign'd—
The steady sunshine of the immortal mind.

O then, my BIRTHA! from the scenes
Where gloomy Contemplation loves to dwell,
From musing Melancholy's cell,
Your wounded spirit call,
To where eternal love the soul serenes,
And Heaven's own finger's "dress the dreary ball."

Read and reflect, reflect and read;
Make it your constant study and employ,
The grand, affecting, solemn, truths to heed,
Which wake, of pious hearts, the moral joy.
These as you study, torn from dreary views,
New bliss shall animate your soul,
New strength your body brace;
With sweet delight the fancy trace
The lighter paths of moral dues,
And see contentment light the mental pole.

By soft degrees, the scenes which *former days*
On your imagination pictured fair,
Shall rise, bedeck'd with joy-reviving rays,
And from your bosom chase the monster Care.
Then Happiness, with powerful arm,
Shall wrest his poignard from Disease,
And from the features that were born to please,
Scatter, of felon Sickness, far the sallow charm:
Again shall bid health sparkle from your eye;
In every step bid laughing pleasure dance;
Young Love the dimpling cheek with smiles enhance;
And Youth, in glory bursting from the sky,
With Beauty's rich, inimitable grace,
Throw her celestial roses o'er your face.

ELLA.

LONDON.

MIRABEAU,

By his will, has left all his Papers relative to legislation and politics, to M. Cabania, his physician and friend.

His writings on the revolution, and all his minutes of intended motions and speeches, he has left to M. de la Marck. And he begs M. Foucherot, his colleague, to take from his library any books he likes, to the amount of four thousand eight hundred livres.

He acquits M: Lamourette, Bishop of Lyons, and a Madame Lojay, of every thing they owe him.

Finally he desires he may be interred by the side of his father and uncle, at Argenteuil, where he had ordered a chapel and mausoleum to be built.

The last article will be superceded by the National Assembly's last decree.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

Some account of the COTTON *and* WOOL-CARD MANUFACTORIES, *in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

THE various manufactories of this Commonwealth, finish upwards of 10,000 dozen pair of cotton and wool cards yearly; two thirds of these are exported to the several States; they average at the price of five dollars and an half per dozen, and produce 53,000 dollars. Four fifths of the whole, are made in the town of Boston. One house alone produces 6000 dozen per annum: This gives employment to at least 1600 women and children, who stick them: If to them, we add the great number of persons, who are busied in manufacturing 30,000 sheep skins; those who make 8 millions of tacks; others engaged in the wood work; and the hands employed in cutting wire, and completing the cards, this manufacture may be allowed to furnish the principal means of subsistence to 2,500 people.

About 150 casks of wire at 25l. per cask, are imported annually, which is all that depends on a foreign source. There is a hope, that even this trivial import will shortly cease, as some ingenious mechanics have in contemplation a work of this kind.

The importation of tacks, which at the commencement of these works, was common, is now nearly abolished. The tack-smiths, within 20 miles of the capital, furnish sufficient for home consumption, and export a great quantity abroad.

The manufactory of Mr. Giles Richards, and company, is reputed the largest in the Commonwealth. Their improvements in cutting wire, have excited the attention of judicious Europeans; and models of two of their principal machines, were lately purchased by an English gentleman for nearly 100l. sterling.

These gentlemen are daily profiting by new and happy inventions, which diminish the toil of labour, expedite work, and lessen the price of cards. The present year they have completed machines for cutting of boards, which form both the concave and convex parts, to great perfection, at a very few strokes. A lath is also invented for turning the handles either oval or flat, or round with great ease and facility. At present the works are in such perfection, that 8 men can turn out 50 dozen per day; and should they laudably progress, in various improvements for two or three years to come, as they have done for the same period past, their manufactory may justly challenge the known world, to equal them in goodness or dispatch in their work. His Excellency the President of the United States was pleased to honor the company with a visit; and expressed himself highly satisfied with their ingenuity.—To his best wishes for their prosperity, we can but add our own—and doubt not, but they will be finally patronized by an intelligent community, as meriting public encouragement, superadded to private emolument. Z. Y.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

MR. PRINTER,

Please to insert the following, if you think it merits a place in your paper.

TO THE PROMPTER.

SIR,

I HAVE waited a considerable time, hoping you or some of your correspondents would take notice of an evil, very common; but as none have touched upon it as yet, I beg leave to lay the matter before you, and wish your opinion upon it.—There are many farmers within the small circle of my acquaintance, who raise barely grain sufficient to bread their families from year to year; yet these men will run to the merchant and retailer, and because they can be trusted until fall, and then pay in grain, they will take up twice as much gauze, cambrick, lace, &c. and three times as much rum as they want. When fall comes (and it will come once a year) a great part of their grain must go to pay up the merchant's and retailer's bills; and by March or April they are rambling about to buy bread for their families, and very often go to traders they have dealt with, and must give twenty-five or thirty per cent. higher than what they sold for, and must pay the money too. Now, Mr. Prompter, I want to know whether these men *work it right*; or whether, as Dr. *Franklin* says, they do not *pay very dear for their whistle?* J. K.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE (State of New-York) JOURNAL.

Mr. POWER,

I send you a copy of a letter I have lately received from one of my correspondents abroad—If you will give it a place in your paper, you will oblige

A Customer.

"*May* 21, 1791.

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE just now received your's of the 10th instant. I thank you for your remarks on the work you have lately read. It appears to answer in your mind the recommendations I gave of it in a former letter. Nothing gives me more pleasure in my time of life, than to be imparting the little fruits of my knowledge and experience to the generation that is coming after me.—Tho' I have but a few moments leisure, I shall endeavor, tho' imperfectly, to comply with your request, and give you my thoughts on the writings of Mr. *Adams*, the Vice-President, on which you tell me you are about to enter.

As you are on a course of political studies, which I hope may hereafter render you a wise, a useful, and above all, an honest patriot, I would have you always bear it in mind, that you cannot imbibe too deep an acquaintance, nor cultivate too high an attachment to the general and local constitutions of the United States.

The *Federalist*, tho' written in haste, and on the spur of the occasion, is, as I have observed to you before, one of the best publications on the former. It is full of correct method, sound sense, and luminous principles of liberty from beginning to end; and I have no doubt but the commentary will be coeval in point of time with the text. But the writings of Mr. *Adams*, must be read with *some grains of allowance*. There is a great deal of learning, and a great number of useful and wise principles of government brought into view; but it appears to me that he is attached to aristocratical and monarchical principles. My belief is founded on an attentive examination of his writings. This great master of politics is frequently, and pretty directly, inculcating a scepticism as to the goodness of republican governments, and a belief of the utility of hereditary monarchy, in terms which cannot but excite in the breast of those who are attached to the one, and who despise the other, a painful regret, and a lively indignation. I wish to make a firm stand against such pernicious tenets. They are as directly in the face of our institutions and manners, as they are repugnant to our feelings and happiness. Besides, it is against moral fitness, no less than political duty, to be constantly infusing distrust and diffidence as to the constitution of our country.—An unshaken confidence, a reverential attachment to our established systems, ought rather to be the lesson of the schools.

In vol. 1. letter 20, of his *Defence of the American Constitutions*, he observes, "The Americans have not made their first magistrate hereditary, nor their senators: here they differ from the English constitution, and with great propriety: Land is so equally divided among the people, that they would not endure an hereditary King and Nobility; or at least, if created, they would be entirely subservient to the Commons, in whom nineteen twentieths of the property would reside.—In future ages, if the States become great nations, rich, powerful, and luxurious, their own feelings and good sense will dictate to them what to do; they may make transitions to a nearer resemblance of the British constitution, by a fresh convention, without the smallest interruption to liberty. But they will never become necessary until great quantities of property get into few hands."

Here Mr. Adams speaks of hereditary monarchy and aristocracy as not adviseable in this country as yet—we are not quite ripe for them, because of the too great equality of property. Hereafter the natural progress of things will render them necessary, and they may exist without *the smallest interruption to liberty*.

If this change should be thought proper, Mr. Adams informs us, we have an Aristocracy already formed for our purpose, by the kind hand of nature.—In letter 25 of the same vol. he observes, "There are sources of inequality in every society, and in Massachusets as well as in others.—1. Inequality of Wealth. 2. Of *birth*. 3. of merits. And, 4. All these advantages of birth, fortune, and fame united. These sources of inequality can never be altered by any people, because they are founded in the constitution of nature. This *natural aristocracy* among mankind, is a body of men which contains the greatest collection of virtues and abilities in a free government."

Fame and fortune may be, and frequently are hereditary; but this is the first time I ever heard a grave philosopher pronounce virtue and abilities to be so.

In the 3d volume of his *Defence*, and which contains a very ingenious and useful criticism on Mr. *Needham's Theory of a Commonwealth*, he observes (letter 6.) that, "We have adopted in America one idea of Needham's, in making a succession in our Senate and Governors. It is still, however, problematical, whether this succession will be the grand preservative against corruption, or the grand inlet to it. There is room to hope, and grounds to fear. The experiment is made, and it will have fair play. If corruption breaks in, a remedy must be provided; and what that remedy must be, is well known to every man that thinks."—"In what manner annual elections of Governors and Senators will operate in America, remains to be ascertained. It should always be remarked, that this is not the first experiment that ever was made in the world, of elections to great offices of State: How they have hitherto operated in every great nation, and what has been their end, is very well known. Mankind have universally discovered that chance was preferable to a corrupt choice, and have trusted Providence rather than themselves. Thank Heaven! Americans understand calling conventions; and if the time should come, *as it is very possible it may*, when hereditary descent shall become a less evil than annual fraud and violence, such a convention may still prevent the first magistrate from becoming absolute as well as hereditary."—"This *hazardous experiment* we have tried; and if elections are soberly made, it may answer well—if not, the people must again have recourse to conventions, and find a remedy."

The prevailing bent of Mr. Adams, in favor of hereditary government, seems to have acquired new force, as he proceeded in his writings. In his 1st vol. we have observed, he speaks of it as a thing desirable only at some future period, and not suited to our present condition. Here he declares himself much more emphatically in its favor—considers elective governments as of hazardous experiment, and of doubtful issue; and in a strain of exultation and devotion thanks Heaven that Americans can assume with ease an hereditary monarchy.

Mr. Adams has lately obliged the public with a number of periodical pieces, entitled, *Discourses on Davila*, and which, like all his other writings, discover extensive learning and superior capacity, and are calculated like his former volumes, to point out the necessity of a balanced government. These discourses, however, are constantly interrupted with his remarks on the natural love for family, and distinctions, and property, and rank, and that aristocracy and monarchy have their foundation in the original constitution of our nature. In No. 12 he observes, "But it shall be left to the contemplation of our state physicians to discover the causes and the remedy of *that fever whereof our power is sick*. One question shall be respectfully insinuated; whether equal laws, the result only of balanced government, can ever be obtained and preserved, without some signs or other of *distinction and degree*."—In No. 15, after many arguments on the inextinguishable passion for titles and distinctions, he breaks out into the following apostrophe;—Americans! rejoice that from experience you have learned wisdom; and instead of whimsical and fantastic projects, you have adopted a *promising essay towards* a well ordered government."

Mr. Adams has now begun, a discourse on *Stephen Boetius*, which will probably be the same thing as a second edition of his commentary on Needham.

It would be easy for me to proceed with quotations of a similar import; but I trust I have already sufficiently proved the truth of my assertion, and the justness of my belief in the beginning of this letter, that Mr. Adams was attached to monarchical and aristocratical principles. In saying this, I have no desire, if I had the power, to derogate from the general reputation of his works: I only wish that the false doctrines they contain may be separated from the salutary councils with which they are allied. His writings have profoundedly developed, and placed in all its variety of attitude to the world, one excellent *truth*, long before known, recognized, and adopted by his countrymen in their political systems, and that is, the necessity of a division of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers, and a partition of the former into three independent parts, in order to controul the spirit of rivalship inherent in the mind of man. But his writings have also inculcated, cherished, and propagated one abominable *heresy*, and that is, that hereditary monarchy and aristocracy are compatible with permanent freedom, and probably essential to a wise, happy, and perfectly balanced constitution.

It is well worth observing, that Mr. Adams has undergone, since his residence in Europe, a very great change in his political principles. In 1776, while he was a member of Congress, he wrote a letter to Mr. Wythe, of Virginia, and which has been recently published. In that letter he says, "There is no good government but what is republican—that the only valuable part of the British constitution is so---that the legislature should be divided into two branches, and the executive should have a negative on both; but that the executive, as well as both branches of the legislative, ought to be annually elective, there not being in the whole circle of the sciences a maxim more infallible than this, *Where annual elections end, there tyranny begins*. These great men, in this respect, should be once a year,

Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,
They rise, they break, and to that sea return.

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience, and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beast of prey."

Mr. Adams ought to shew us whether human nature has altered since the year 1776; and what there is at this day, more than there was at that day, to prevent a man who holds his seat by hereditary right, or (as Mr. Burke says the King of England holds his crown) *in contempt of the people, and who is not responsible for his conduct*, from becoming a ravenous beast of prey: Whereas, the great leading maxim in all his writing is, that mankind are just as imperfect now as formerly---in America as in Europe---in this century as in ten centries ago. But it is the fate of Mr. Adams, in many places, to be as inconsistent with himself, as some of his doctrines are inconsistent with the genius of his country.

The English government is that perfect model to which all his observations are directed.—"It is (says he) the most stupendous fabric of human invention, both for the adjustment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations."---But the furious wars between the two Roses—the constant tyranny of the Tudors—the constant tyranny and convulsions under the Stuarts—the two rebellions against the house of Hanover, are rather bad precedents in favor of hereditary succession. At present there is not indeed the avowed oppression of former times. But the constitutional tyranny (if I may so express myself) of the hereditary part, has changed its colour, not its nature—It has laid aside its fierce visage, and assumed the livery of Venus and the Graces. Henry the 8th was a despot, with the iron rod of prerogative---George the 3d is a despot also, with the courtly sceptre of corruption.—— I sincerely believe the English administration to be as much under the influence of corruption, as that of any government in Europe. The House of Commons, chosen once in seven years, is a mere mockery of representation. The English nation would have, if justice was done them, their Commons fairly chosen by upwards of 400,000 electors—and yet a ninth part of the English representation is chosen by 364 votes, and a majority of the representation by 5723 electors, most of whom have no property. The House of Commons, thus wretchedly constituted, has not been able (as we might well suppose) to preserve its equipoise in the system, and has submitted itself implicitly to the corrupt influence of the hereditary department. Nothing but the independence of their judicial, and the pride and honor of their judges, preserves the remains of their liberties. The Roman civilians and judges in like manner preserved their integrity and good sense long after Tiberius, Nero, and Domitian, had infested their government with the most accursed of all tyrannies. Mr. Hume, some years ago, predicted (and he predicted right) that the tide of power in England was running to the monarchical side, and that absolute monarchy was the true euthanasia of the British constitution.—This government, however, is held up to us as a model of wisdom and imitation.

Mr. Adams has devoted the labor of years to point out the evils to which free governments are incident, and to warn mankind against them. I thank him for his learned labors. But I wish he would also warn us against the dangers of the opposite coast, to which he is steering our political vessel; and together with his commentaries on Machiavel, Needham, and Stephen Boetius—would also give us his commentaries on the reign of Tiberius, as delineated by the masterly hand of Tacitus.

His writings have certainly the tendency (whatever may be his intention) to make people weary of republican government, and to sigh for the monarchy of England. To inculcate the doctrine, that men are not fit to chuse their own rulers—that frequent elections are dangerous—that distinctions, not of virtue and talents, but of birth and fortune, are essential to the order of government—that riches and family should be the titles to preferment, and poverty the object of contempt. Such doctrines I deem heresies in American politics.

I am, dear sir,
Your's sincerely,

"*To Mr.* ———." —— ——."

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE late revolution in *France*, has opened an extensive field of speculation to the philosopher and to the politician. An event so astonishing and unexpected in its nature, and so important in its consequences, naturally arrested the peculiar attention of the whole civilized world. The friends of liberty and of man, have seen with pleasure, the temples of despotism, levelled with the ground, and the genius of freedom, rising suddenly, in his collected and irresistible strength, and snapping in an instant all the cords with which for centuries he had been bound. Upon the downfal of the arbitrary system of government in *France*, there appears to have been but one sentiment, and that, a sentiment of exultation; but while the friends of humanity have rejoiced at the emancipation of so many millions of their fellow-creatures, they have waited with an anxious expectation to see upon what foundations they would attempt to establish their newly acquired liberty. The proceedings of their Representative Assembly, have been contemplated in very different points of view, by men of names equally illustrious, and of characters equally favorable to the cause of liberty. Among the publications which have appeared upon the subject, two pamphlets founded upon very different principles, appear to have been received with the greatest avidity, and seem calculated to leave the deepest impression. The one, written by Mr. BURKE, which is one continued invective upon almost all the proceedings of the National Assembly since the revolution, and which passes a severe and indiscriminating censure upon almost all their transactions: The other, the production of Mr. PAINE, containing a defence of the Assembly, and approving every thing they have done with applause as undistinguishing as is the censure of Mr. BURKE.—We are told, that the copy from which an edition of this work was reprinted at *Philadelphia*, was furnished by the Secretary of State, and was accompanied by a letter from which the following extract has been published in most of our newspapers. "I am extremely pleased to find, "that it is to be reprinted here, and that some-"thing is at length to be publicly said, against "the *political heresies* which have sprung up a-"mong us. I have no doubt our citizens will "*rally* a second time round the standard of "*Common Sense*."

I confess, sir, I am somewhat at a loss to determine, what this very respectable gentleman means by *political heresies*. Does he consider this pamphlet of Mr. PAINE's as the canonical book of political scripture? As containing the true doctrine of popular infallibility, from which it would be heretical to depart in one single point. The expressions indeed imply more; they seem like the *Arabian* prophet to call upon all true believers in the *Islam* of democracy, to draw their swords, and in the fervour of their devotion to compel all their countrymen to cry out, "There is but one Goddess of Liberty, and Common Sense is her prophet."

I have always understood, sir, that the citizens of these States, were possessed of a full and entire freedom of opinion upon all subjects civil as well as religious; they have not yet established any infallible criterion of *orthodoxy*, either in church or state: Their principles in theory and their habits in practice, are equally averse to that slavery of the mind, which adopts without examination any sentiment that has the sanction of a venerable name. "*Nullius in verba jurare magistri*" is their favorite maxim; and the only political tenet, which they would stigmatize with the name of heresy, would be that which should attempt to impose an opinion upon their understandings, upon the single principle of authority.

I believe also, sir, that the citizens of *America* are not at present disposed to rally round the standard of any man. In the full possession and enjoyment of all the freedom, for which they have gone through so arduous a conflict, they will not for the poor purpose of extinguishing a few supposed political heresies, return to the horrors of a civil contest, from which they could reap no possible benefit, and which would probably terminate in the loss of that liberty, for which they have been so liberal of their treasure and of their blood.

If however, Mr. PAINE is to be adopted as the holy father of our political faith, and this pamphlet is to be considered as his Papal bull of infallible virtue, let us at least examine what it contains. Before we determine to join the standard let us inquire what are the articles of war, to which our General requires our submission.—It is the glorious characteristic of truth, at once to invite and bid defiance to investigation. If any opinions which have sprung up among us, have really led us astray from the standard of *truth*, let us return to it, at the call of Mr. PAINE, or of any other man, who can shew us our errors. But sir, if upon examination, even this testament of orthodoxy, shall be found to contain many spurious texts, false in their principles and delusive in their inferences, we may be permitted, notwithstanding our reverence for the author, at least to expunge the apocryphal doctrine, and to confine our faith to the genuine tenets of real political inspiration.—It is my intention to submit to the public a few observations which have occurred to me upon the perusal of this pamphlet, which has so clear and valid a title to the public attention.—But I must here observe, that I wish to avoid every appearance of disrespect, either to the real parent of this production, or to the gentleman who has stood its sponsor in this country. Both these gentlemen are entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen; the latter still renders them important services, in a very dignified station. He is a friend to free inquiry upon every subject, and he will not be displeased to see the sentiments which he has made his own, by a public adoption, canvassed with as much freedom as is consistent with the reverence due to his character.

PUBLICOLA.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

IT may not be improper to inform the public, that many of the extracts in the late papers reſpecting Indian affairs, are miſrepreſentations. Capt. Armſtrong who is reported to have been attacked in coming up the Ohio, was, at the time ſpecified, in Philadelphia. Fort Pitt was not deſtroyed the 10th of May, although an expreſs arrived at Philadelphia by the 20th of April with the intelligence. The ſtory of Mr. Stewart Wilkins has very little foundation, and indeed very few of the reports circulated have any, and ſuch as have grounds are much exaggerated. That the Indians are diſpoſed to commit depredations and diſtreſs the inhabitants of the frontiers, is beyond doubt; and that the dignity of the Union requires a force to be ſent to protect and defend the frontiers, and to teach the ſavages that the United States have power as well as mercy, is equally plain; but that ſuch frightful depredations are committing, is not true—the reports are calculated to terrify, and circulated to prevent emigration to that country—they tend to impede the wiſhes of government in giving protection to that part of the Union, and to diſcourage the young and enterprizing from entering into the ſervice of their country, and exploring the moſt beautiful as well as fertile part of the United States, where not only a rational curioſity will be gratified, but a knowledge acquired which will richly compenſate them in the future proſpects of life.

SPANISH DECREE RESPECTING FLOUR.

DON ANTOINE JOSEF DE POSADA, public writer for our Lord the King in all his dominions, and private ſecretary to the Land and Marine Royal Tribunal of the Conſulate of this city of Seville and of the people of its Archbiſhoprick, &c.

Certifies, that Senior Don Diego de Gardoqui, Director General of the Cuſtoms of India, has communicated to Senior Don Juez de Arrivadas, of this city, the Royal Ordinance following, to wit:

IN order to promote the commerce of flour to America, and at the ſame time that our colonies are ſufficiently ſupplied with that article a recourſe for it to foreigners under a plea of ſcarcity, may be prevented—His Majeſty taking into conſideration the advice given on this ſubject by the Conſulate of Sontander, that foreign flour is now ſhipped to the Caraccas without being ſubject to the decree of the 28th Feb. 1789, and alſo to conciliate the intereſts of commerce with the progreſs of our manufactures, his Majeſty has reſolved and determined, and now commands that all foreign flour that may be embarked either for Caraccas, the iſlands, or the kingdoms of Santa Fe, ſhall be ſubject to a new duty proportioned to the price of the Spaniſh flour, in the following form and manner, to wit:

When the price per barrel is	the extraordinary duty ſhall be
Rv. 140 or 7 hard dollars	Rv. 40 or 2 dollars
145 or 7¼ ditto	35 or 1¾ ditto
150 or 7½ ditto	30 or 1½ ditto
155 or 7¾ ditto	25 or 1¼ ditto
160 or 8 ditto	20 or 1 ditto
165 or 8¼ ditto	15 or ¾ ditto
170 or 1½ ditto	10 or ½ ditto

When no Spaniſh flour ſhall be at market, the price ſhall be fixed by the coſt of 175 lb. (which is fixed as the weight of a barrel of foreign flour) uſed for internal conſumption, the amount of the duty ſhall be divided by way of premium among ſhippers of national or Spaniſh flour.

Of this I inform you by order of his Majeſty, communicated to me by his Excellency Senor Don Pedro de Lerena, in order that you may make it known to the merchants in the mode accuſtomed. God preſerve your life for many years.

Madrid, the 27th of Jan. 1791.

(Signed) DIEGO DE GARDOQUI.

Some Account of STEPHEN BOETIUS.

STEPHEN BOETIUS lived in the reign of *Charles* IX. King of France—he was one of the King's Counſellors in the Court of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and the cotemporary and friend of *Montagne*. Between theſe two characters ſuch an intimacy and confidence ſubſiſted, that, as *Montagne* himſelf ſays, "There are but few ſuch to be read of;"—and further, there never was a better citizen, more affectionate to the quiet of his country, nor more an enemy to the troubles and ſeditions of his time.

His diſcourſe concerning voluntary ſervitude, was publiſhed ſoon after the maſſacre of Paris, and the ſlaughter of the Proteſtants throughout moſt of the provinces of France, although wrote ſeveral years before. If any thing could have whetted the author's ſtile with keener darts againſt tyranny, to what a heighth of indignation would that deteſtable and execrable ſcene have raiſed the virtuous ſpirit of this young man? But as the ſame cauſes muſt ever produce the ſame effects, he knew the nature of tyranny to be ſuch, that there is nothing ſo monſtrous and wicked but what it is capable of perpetrating; and perhaps might not have been ſurpriſed at ſo prodigious an event, but might have looked upon it as a very natural conſequence from thoſe principles upon which tyranny is founded.—Boetius died at the age of 32, leaving a moſt excellent character to ſupport and cheriſh his memory.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H. June 4.

Accounts from Genoa, of Feb. 18, mention the appointment of Mr. RAVARA, as Conſul to the United States. He is to reſide at Philadelphia.

In the National Aſſembly of France, nothing has occurred more deſerving of notice than a letter from the friends of the conſtitution at Marſeilles, dated the 13th of March.

To the number of 2000 they offer themſelves to march to the frontiers, and by their valour repel the invaders of the Liberties of France—Not unappoſitely they allude to the following anecdote:

"The Phocians, our anceſtors, ſay they, in landing upon theſe ſhores, caſt a bar of iron into the water, ſwearing never to return to deſpotiſm and their couutry, until that bar ſhould ſwim out. It is ſtill in our Gulph, and WE again ſwear never to return to ſlavery, until it *floats* upon the *ſurface*."

BOSTON, June 7.

On Sunday morning, the Right Rev. Biſhop Carroll preached an elegant and candid ſermon at the Catholic Chapel, in School-ſtreet. His Excellency the Governor and Lady, the Hon. Thomas Ruſſel and Lady, and the Hon. Edward Cutts, were among a crouded and very reſpectable audience—who appeared highly gratified by the charity, the benevolence, the piety which graced the diſcourſe of the Right Rev. Preacher.

PROVIDENCE, June 9.

At the annual town-meeting held here on Monday laſt, a petition was preſented, praying that a ſufficient number of Schoolmaſters be appointed to inſtruct all the children in town, and that their ſalaries be paid out of the town-treaſury.——The petition was read, and the conſideration thereof referred to the adjournment on Monday next—and the ſchool committee were requeſted to report at that meeting, rules and regulations for the government of ſuch ſchools, &c. From the almoſt unanimous approbation this important meaſure received from all quarters, we anticipate, with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, the happy conſequences which may be reaſonably expected to reſult from an eſtabliſhment which will do honor to the town—be of infinite ſervice to the riſing generation, and muſt intereſt every humane mind in its final ſucceſs. We cannot cloſe this article without ſaying, what we deem but juſt ſhould be generally known, that a number of the moſt opulent gentlemen in town, who will pay largely on this eſtabliſhment, have intereſted themſelves warmly in its favor.

Sunday laſt arrived at her moorings in the river, the India ſhip General Waſhington, Captain Donniſon, of this port, with a valuable cargo of the productions and manufactures of the Eaſt, from Canton, laſt from St. Euſtatia; ſhe made her paſſage from Canton to St. Euſtatia in 114 days, and in 10 days from the laſt mentioned port home.

A correſpondent from Johnſton informs, That laſt week, two ſmall parties, with their guns, went out a *Bird-Hunting*—and from Monday till Thurſday killed as follows:—One party 5030 birds and 690 ſquirrels—the other, 4228 birds and 670 ſquirrels.

MIDDLETOWN, June 11.

Yeſterday morning arrived in this city, the Hon. Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Madiſon, Repreſentative in Congreſs from the State of Virginia. We are told they are from Lake George, &c. on their route to the ſouthward.

BALTIMORE, June, 14.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

We are informed that the Directors of the Bank of Maryland have, ſince the receipt of their Second Payment, commenced diſcounting at Forty-five days ſight.—It is with pleaſure we remark that this Bank, although in its infancy, ſeems to poſſeſs the fulleſt confidence of the public.—Its paper is received here in preference to ſpecie, and is rapidly gaining the countenance and protection of the trading people to the Southward and Weſtward.——We alſo learn, that it is received in the Bank of North-America as ſpecie, and that the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, has directed the Collectors of the Revenue to receive its paper in all payments, to exchange ſpecie for it, and to make the Bank of Maryland the place of depoſit for all the public monies collected in this ſtate.

The plan on which the Bank of Maryland is formed, and founded, hath met with the approbation of ſome of the firſt Stateſmen and Merchants in Europe and America; and while it reflects high credit on its public-ſpirited founders and liberal patrons, it muſt afford great ſatisfaction to every friend to this uſeful and important inſtitution, to obſerve its rapid progreſs, and to ſee it thus early in poſſeſſion of the confidence of ſo ſagacious a Miniſter as the Secretary of our National Treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 18.

The Preſident of the United States arrived at Auguſta, in Georgia, the 18th of May—where he was received with every poſſible demonſtration of pleaſure and reſpect. On the 21ſt, he croſſed the bridge on his return to his ſeat at Mount Vernon, at which place he is arrived, and may be expected at the Seat of Government in a few days.

The Pittſburgh paper of June 4, ſays—"We hear from the town of Waſhington, that a man arrived there on Monday laſt, and brought the following intelligence, viz. That ſome ſpies who were out from a ſtation on Short Creek, had come in and informed that they had diſcovered ſome Indians—immediately a party of 27 men, under the command of Lieut. Buſkirk, croſſed the river, and ſoon came upon the trail, and Lieut. Buſkirk, with three of his men, being a little advanced before the reſt, were fired on, by which Lieut. Buſkirk was killed, and the three men wounded. The Indians immediately run, and were fired on by the reſt of the men, who purſued them about two miles. It is ſuppoſed ſome of the Indians were wounded, as blood was diſcovered where they were fired upon. This party conſiſted of 14, and this affair happened on Sunday afternoon laſt."

The foregoing is all the account of Indian depredations brought by the mail from Pittſburgh this week—we doubt not that many recent accounts, ~~like thoſe mentioned in the article from the Hartford paper,~~ will turn out to be either premature or greatly exaggerated. A very formidable force is now on the march to protect the frontiers, and bring the Savages to reaſon, or puniſhment.

The preſent war in India will probably be ſcrutinized—this is ſaid in a late London paper—but threats, of various complexions, for ſeveral years paſt, which appear to ſtrike at the Miniſter, have ſerved only to fix him more ſtrongly as Premier.

Is it an argument in favor or againſt a publication that the author ſhould be proſecuted?

Something has been ſaid about a proſecution of the author of the pamphlet entitled "Rights of Man." Should that take place, if the principles of the author are right and juſt—except all ſenſe of freedom is extinct in the Engliſh nation—a jury will never be found who will convict the writer; and if the principles ſhould receive ſuch a ſanction, it will not be long before the people of England would adopt the language of Mr. Paine, and ſay, that "German Electors make German Kings"—and then in the words of ſcripture. ſay, "To your tents, O Iſrael."

The iſſue of a proſecution, ſhould one take place, would be an index to the public opinion of that pamphlet in England.

All that is ſaid in 40 of the lateſt Engliſh newſpapers, *down to* 17th of April, reſpecting a proſecution of the author of the "Rights of Man," is contained in the following article:

If the Attorney General ſhould find it neceſſary to make inquiry of Mr. Paine reſpecting his late publication, it is not improbable but that the Secretary of the Conſtitutional Society, may be involved in the legal *converzatione*. *Columb. Centinel.*

So impreſſed is the *Whig Club* of Ireland with the importance of diſſeminating the principles contained in Mr. Paine's pamphlet, through that kingdom, that they have taken meaſures to have it printed and ſold at the loweſt rate, and alſo detailed in their newſpapers. This at leaſt does honor to their liberality, as Burke has always heretofore been in high repute with his countrymen.

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT and FELLOWS of *Harvard-College*, Jan. 19, 1791.

VOTED, That the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mr. JOHN FENNO, for his preſent to the Library of this Univerſity, of the firſt volume of his *Gazette of the United States*, containing the papers of the firſt year—uſeful for many ingenious pieces of ſpeculation and important information, and more eſpecially valuable for a public Library, as comprehending the various tranſactions and laws of the general government, beginning from it's organization.

Copy. Atteſt, JOSEPH WILLARD, *Preſident.*

☞ *No Southern newſpapers were received by the Editor yeſterday.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/6	17/7 pr. £.	88	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/6	9/7	48	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/4½	9/5	47	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/6		82½	
Indents	9/6		47½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/	15/6.		

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the enſuing Fall,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

June 11, 1791. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bill, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Jefferſon County, ſtate of Kentucky, ſituate 25 miles from Louiſville, in a thick ſettled neighbourhood. This tract is ſuppoſed by good judges who are acquainted with its ſituation and quality, to be the moſt valuable in that part of the country, as its connection by water with Louiſville, the principal town in all Kentucky, muſt increaſe its value—it was ſome of the firſt land taken up in that neighbourhood, ſo that the title is indiſputable. Lands in the neighbourhood of Louiſville, not ſuperior in quality or ſituation, have ſold currently at one guinea per acre.

The Proprietor of this tract wiſhes to diſpoſe of it for Caſh, in order to improve other tracts in that neighbourhood, and therefore will ſell cheap.

Any gentleman deſirous to bargain for the ſame, may, by application to the Printer, be informed of the price.

N. B. The above tract of land is well known to a number of gentlemen in the ſtate of Virginia, who will if required, certify its value. (1aw 3w)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		80		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the connty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by the death of JOHN GEBBIE, the Partnerſhip of GEBBIE and ELLIS is diſſolved. The ſubſcriber, ſurviving co-partner and adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt their late firm, to ſend forward their accounts for ſettlement as ſoon as convenient; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, by bond, note, or book-account, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

CHARLES ELLIS.

Burlington, June 7, 1791. (ep 2w)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore, 8 11
Greateſt depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore 12
Greateſt depth 35 8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 9 6
Greateſt depth 17

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 11 feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore 4 5 inches,
Greateſt depth 13 4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 10 8
Greateſt depth 15 11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

This day is publiſhed,
By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and ſold by all the Bookſellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechiſm of Nature;

For the Uſe of CHILDREN.
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"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."